The Indian Poultry Gazette.

Vol. XVIII. (Price Eight Annas.) *March 1930.* *(Registered L-1322) No. 3.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Editorial News	51	A Few Don'ts	55
The Poultry Industry	52	Notes and Queries	58
The "Why" and "Wherefore" of Chicken Mortality	53	Why are Hens Gregarious ? ...	62
Poultry Epidemics	54	Letters to the Editor	64
		? ? ?	66

Editorial News.

We regret to announce that owing to promotion on the staff, we shall have to resign our appointment of Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Indian Poultry Club and Honorary Editor of the Gazette as from the end of this financial year (October). The nature of this new promotion makes it almost impossible for us to give our attention to the many duties connected with the Club and Gazette, but, knowing the difficulty of finding a new Editor etc. at short notice, we will do our utmost to carry on for the next six months. If we are backward with our correspondance and in the issuing of the monthly Gazette, we ask your indulgence and trust you will forgive this but assure everybody that we still have the interest of the I.P.C. & G. at heart.

The few years we have been priveleged to hold this appointment has been of great pleasure, and, we firmly believe there will come a time when the Club will be the head of poultry in this country. We have continually asked for Government support, and it is pleasing to note that most of the provinces have started a poultry station.

Before handing over, may we ask you all again to try and get more subscribers to the Gazette and members for the Club. A little friendly talk will often induce a poultry-keeper to join up. If the Club is to be the hub of the industry we need many more members. Please think over this seriously, and try your utmost to get at least one new recruit.

May we have the pleasure of hearing from any member who would care to take over our duties. We have to submit the name to the Committee for acceptance, and we shall be able to give every assistance beforehand. Think carefully before deciding as we can assure you "it is not all beer and skittles!", but still, there is a great pleasure in keeping in touch with this very interesting industry.

We had hoped to have circulated the new Year Book by the end of February, but, as you will have understood our difficulties, this has been impossible. However, we can assure you that it will be in your hands before the month is out. There is still time to order your copy if you have not already done so. The cost is:—Rs. 1/8/- for members and Rs. 2/- for non-members.

THE POULTRY INDUSTRY.

How the fancy has helped to create it.

By "Progress".

It is important that the utility poultry breeder of to-day should realise that exhibition poultry breeding was beyond all doubt the beginning of what the poultry industry as a combined whole is at the present time. If there had been no one who fancied poultry for their outward appearance of graceful contours and magnificent blends of colouration, it is questionable whether there would ever have been such a thing as the poultry business in its various forms as we now know it.

It is in the Fancy that both science and art meet. The boom in utility poultry breeding bids fair to continue, and yet because of this the Fancy will flourish still more. Utility needs the Fancy for the preservation of the standards, and the two branches need to go hand in hand for the progress of this great industry. The prospect is one of hope ; for the Fancy, of surpassing its old glory ; for the commercial egg producer, of a greater public appreciation of the value and reliability of the egg as a food. Signs are not wanting that the Poultry Industry is gaining new power. Perseverance and unity will place the industry in an unassailable position and there will be room in both the Fancy and Utility sides for those who are prepared to work on sound principles.

The Poultry Industry can do with new recruits. It holds out grand opportunities for that section of the community who live on the soil. Poultry can be profitably and successfully kept by almost every class of people and offers a remunerative occupation to those of the community who are unemployed during a greater portion of the year.

Additional to the keeping of poultry may be mentioned duck, geese and turkey raising, all of which may be both economically and successfully reared by those with available land at their disposal, and these will also contribute largely to the National Food resources.

The future holds bright prospects for both utility and fancy interests. Many people have a mistaken idea that these two branches of the industry are antagonistic, but we must all realise that without the fancier the utility poultry-keeper would be nowhere. The fancier has kept alive the pure breeds which were the foundation of all utility stock, and we have the fancier to thank for the excellence of our present day utility strains. Utility stock has been bred to such perfection that ensures a living to the right person who takes up utility poultry breeding for the purpose of egg production. The industrial population are taking a great interest in the question of poultry keeping and are worthy of every encouragement, and it is self-evident that if the industry is to be developed to the best advantage every poultry-keeper in the country must co-operate.

Poultry-keeping is of great importance to those who live on the soil, labourers and zeminders too, and if steps were taken to stimulate production this branch of industry would take precedence, although the Fancy, if not equal to the former in importance, would be a powerful ally to further the cause of the industry as a whole.

To forward the cause of the industry the two sections, Fancy and Utility, must work together in harmony and assistance to each other, as we cannot do without either. One to produce the perfect bird, and the other to produce the perfect food—the new laid egg. Thus the united endeavours of both branches would build up so efficient an organisation that India would be in a position to take a foremost place in the poultry industry of the world. We have a great future before us, and from the signs around us we feel confident that the coming year is going to be a great one for those poultry breeders who adapt themselves to the spirit of the times and go all out to secure not only their own prosperity but also that of the industry generally. Great is the field, great is the harvest, and great the reward to those who go forward in the spirit of hope determined to wrest from the future all the good it has to distribute.

The "Why" and "Wherefore" of Chicken Mortality a few "Common Sense principles" discussed.

(By H. Wiggal).

The hatching season is now engaging the attention of poultry keepers on every hand. To all such the writer tenders his best wishes and congratulations in anticipation of many most successful hatches. Better still, perhaps, a few practical suggestions are advanced, whereby the young chicks will receive every chance towards healthy growth and development.

*Many prospective poultry keepers have been dis*mayed at the outset by the alarming mortality among their first progeny, so much so that their dismay has led them to abandon definitely any further attempts in this direction. It is for the benefit of such persons that this article is intended. It shows in concise form the chief causes of this mortality, and endeavours to point out how these losses may be reduced to a minimum.

Importance of Vigorous Breeding Stock.

Foremost amongst the many causes of chick mortality may be mentioned the low vitality of the parent stock. Successful chick rearing begins with the parent stock. Badly selected breeding stock must lead to poor rearing results, so that only sound and vigorous males and females should ever find a place in the breeding pens. Careful attention to this primary essential will reduce chicken mortality to a great extent.

Hatching.

Comparatively speaking, the question of hatching chicks is not an arduous or difficult task provided, on the one hand, that the "broody" is a reliable one, and is kept free from vermin, or in the case of an incubator, that it is a good one, and the operator carefully follows the instructions of the makers.

Rearing.

Rearing chicks from the shell to maturity is, *however, a different proposition altogether.* The several causes of mortality due to improper feeding and management will now be considered.

The First Meal.

Coming to the all-important question of feeding *it is essential that the Poultry keeper should know* how unnecessary and how very detrimental it is to give food to soon, as is done by hundreds. We know it is done with kind intent, but one has to be hard and firm to be really kind to chicks. Chicks do not require any food or water for the first forty-eight hours after hatching. The yolk which the chick takes into its system just before leaving the shell provides all the food it requires until then, and it does not need any food whatever until the whole of the yolk is absorbed, otherwise it may prove fatal. On the morning of the third day, then, the chicks may be given their first meal which shou'd consist of finely *ground oyster shell, and fresh water, or, if* possible, skimmed milk. Two hours after they may be given a grain mixture composed of finely cracked wheat, maize, and pinhead oatmeal. For chicks to thrive and make progress their foods must be easy to digest, wholesome, and as varied as possible. This can be arranged by giving a dry chick feed and a mash feed alternately. Suitable mixtures of each can be made up by the poultry keeper, both varied and economical. So long as the materials are of the right sort, wholesome, sweet, nutritious, and free from husks, *that is all that really matters.* The *secret of* successful chick-rearing lies in keeping them ever moving forward. If they are kept a little on the hungry side during the day, always eager for their next feed, with a full crop before bed time, there will not be many losses due to improper feeding. The supply of suitable green food is an extremely important matter in chick-rearing, and a little should be fed right from the very beginning.—All kinds of green food can be given, but the following will be found useful: Finely chopped onions, lettuce, fresh grasses, etc. Spinach and lucerne are *invaluable for all kinds* of poultry, especially growing stock. Sufficient of each can be grown in the garden which will provide a constant supply of the most nourishing green food throughout practically the whole year. As far as possible, however, the birds shou'd be reared on a free range. It is impossible to overestimate the value of sunshine, liberty, and fresh air in the rearing of healthy and vigorous chicks.

(See on next page).

POULTRY EPIDEMICS.

Prevention better than Cure.

(*By "Poultryman"*).

There is no more frequent cause of ill-health among poultry than tainted ground, and many of the most serious poultry epidemics have been the direct result of it. So long as the grass in the run can be kept growing strongly and vigorously the risk of foul ground is practically non-existent. The danger arises when the grass becomes worn and bare patches make their appearance. Then it is that the greatest amount of attention is necessary. Another thing about the runs—keep the earth in a loose condition by frequently turning it over, so that during rainy weather the water will quietly drain away. If the hollows made by the birds scratching are allowed to become filled with water the birds will invariably drink it, and this renders them very liable to contract disease.

There is absolutely no doubt that the amount of disease prevailing among poultry in India is far in excess of what it ought to be. In the large majority of cases, the reason of this is the want of knowledge and neglect on the part of the owners. Other causes of disease are overcrowding, ill-ventilated houses, uncleanliness and filth and general insanitary conditions, and improper feeding.

The aim of the poultry-keeper, whether engaged in a large commercial business, or the keeping of a few fowls for the supply of table eggs, should be so to care for the birds, and to institute such sanitary measures, that disease will be prevented, rather than to cure disease after it is firmly established. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure". Vigorous health is the first requisite in preventing and combating disease.

The elementary principles involved in maintaining the stock in healthy condition and free from disease will now be considered.

Hereditary vigour of constitution helps to throw off disease, and must be bred into the stock in which it is lacking. Selection must go on continuously from year to year for this purpose.

Practising sanitary and hygienic care, that is, a system of management absolutely hygienic and an environment perfect sanitary.

Maintain a careful oversight, and immediately isolate or slaughter any diseased bird or birds with prompt and thorough disinfection whenever any signs of disease appear.

Given healthy birds of vigorous constitution, an important necessity is to have absolute cleanliness. While some poultry-keepers may succeed for a time in defiance of this, yet the time is sure to come when neglect of cleanliness will make itself felt. Of course, disease may come in spite of all precautions, yet the possibility of its doing so can be reduced to a minimum.

(*See on next page*).

(*Continued from previous page*).

Sanitation.

Like all young live stock, chickens are no exception to the rule in the matter of care and attention to housing, cleanliness, etc. So that the usual principles of poultry hygiene must be observed strictly; the houses or coops being kept sweet, clean, and properly ventilated while draughts must be rigorously avoided, and ample protection must be provided against keen cold winds and boisterous weather. Overcrowding must at all times be guarded against. Many diseases are due to this. A small number of birds, with plenty of room to move about will thrive better than twice the number huddled together.

Pure, clean water must be kept constantly before the birds. This must be renewed frequently, since stale water is apt to become contaminated and cause serious bowel disorders, besides being an excellent medium for the transmission of all kinds of diseases.

Separating the Sexes.

This is an important matter in the successful rearing of chickens and as soon as it is possible to discriminate between the sexes, they should be separated, and the surplus cockerers be penned up and fed preparatory to marketing.

In conclusion, confidence is the keynote to success in chick-rearing. Too often does one meet poultry keepers who, though doing exceptionally well in rearing, suddenly change their methods. The best plan is to have a reasonable aim or objective by way of results, and then to remain staunch and firm to your own system and methods. After all, in every branch of poultry work it is results that count. Why change round when things are going well ?

The word "hygiene" is practically synonymous with cleanliness, hence its use in the following discussion. The essentials of hygienic care may be summed up in the following groups: Clean housing; clean feeding; clean yards and runs; and clean birds.

Clean houses.—The poultry house should be given a thorough cleansing at least twice a year, and oftener if necessary. All portable fixtures should be removed, washed and placed in the sunshine to dry. Besides frequent cleansing to keep the house sanitary there must be an abundance of sunlight, which in itself is a powerful germ destroyer, and proved to be very beneficial to the health of the birds. The prevention of dampness, too, is a vital consideration, since damp, dark quarters furnish a natural breeding-ground for all types of bacteria places where filth cannot be readily detected, and where disease germs may multiply undisturbed.

Clean Feeding.—To sum up in a few words, clean feeding necessitates the use of only fresh, pure foodstuffs, and the avoidance of all mouldy or musty grains and mashes; the supplying of abundance of green food at frequent intervals and in small amounts, so that none will remain from one feeding time to another and become sour and contaminated. All drinking vessels must be kept sweet and clean, and in a cool place out of the sun, and be filled with clean fresh water two or three times daily.

Health is also promoted by considerable exercise induced by the feeding of grain in litter and by having plenty of yard room.

One of the most common modes by which infectious diseases are transmitted to stock is by means of drinking water from the vessels which all use in common—crows, sparrows, etc. may also be included in this light, and should not be allowed access to the bird's drinking water. A little permanganate of potash in the drinking water occasionally will help to keep away infectious deseases.

Clean Yards.—As previously mentioned, tainted yards breed infection which transmits disease from one flock to another or from one fowl to another in the same flock. The best and safest rule is to have the yard as large as possible, for the larger the yard the less the danger of excessive filth accumulation. Where there are only small runs, the frequent cultivation of these will greatly reduce the possibility of spread of infection.

A FEW DON'TS.

Do not think, because poorly breed or inferior stock seems cheap, that you can breed from it and improve it. It is far more profitable to start right with good stock and persistently aim to improve that.

Don't forget that chick-rearing begins in the breeding pen, and success depends upon the physical condition of the breeding stock. Losses due to "dead-in-shell" and chick mortality may be traced to direct mismanagement of the breeding birds. Vigour in the breeders means strong healthy germs and freedom from rearing troubles.

(See on next page).

Clean Birds.—If poultry are to be healthy and develop their productive powers to the fullest extent, they must be free from parasites, both internal and external. The destruction of parasites need not be enlarged upon here. They are merely mentioned as one of the factors in poultry hygiene. The term "clean birds" means the immediate checking of any symptoms of disease. This necessitates not only the treatment of sick birds but their immediate isolation, and the proper disposal of dead ones.

The only safe way to dispose of dead birds is to burn them, which is especially necessary if the diseases are highly infectious. If buried, it should be at least three feet, to prevent the possibility of dogs and jackals digging them up. The danger of infection, however, is never entirely averted except by burning. A most unwise practice is to throw the bodies into bushes, or other out-of-the-way spots, whence the infection, if present, may be carried broadcast.

As an outbreak of disease is always possible in every flock of poultry, regardless of size, every poultry-keeper should familiarize himself with the structure and functions of the bird's body, so that the first symptoms of disease will be perceived and proper steps taken to prevent its spread. Perfect health depends upon a full understanding of environment and feeding, and with a knowledge of the laws of sanitation and preventing of disease.

Personal attention on the part of the poultry-keeper means a great deal, and will save a lot of anxiety, trouble and loss.

Continued from previous page.

Don't forget that no situation is good for poultry, especially those kept in confinement, that does not admit of the sun's health-giving rays playing on the interior, during certain hours of the day at any rate. Damp, Dirt and Darkness may be said to be the three D's to avoid at all costs, so bear them in mind when planning and constructing the houses.

Don't alarm the birds. This is much more important than it appears. Gain their confidence by going about the duties of management in a gentle manner, and sack the sweeper if he cannot do likewise. Fright means a shock to the nervous system and a consequent drop in the egg supply.

Don't let your stock down by little inattentions to various little details or the cumulative result is trouble in some form or other. But there is always the other—the brighter side of the question. Take trouble, use common-sense in the choice and management of your stock, and you will find your troubles gradually disappearing. Never feed them or manage them mechanically, but treat them as they ought to be treated, and good results will follow.

Don't forget that eggs from first-class stock will hatch well, and that the chicks will rear well, even under poor conditions. That too much trouble cannot be expended on the selection and care of the breeding stock. That early eggs produce a bigger percentage and better ones at that, because the germ in both sexes is stronger.

Don't neglect sanitation. Dirt breeds disease. There is little chance of keeping the poultry houses too clean, no matter how much work is devoted to it and a clean poultry house means healthier stock. It does not need a technical training to realise that cleanliness, good feeding and proper care will go far in staving off diseases that thrive where filth and lack of care are present. No trouble should be considered too great that ensures the proper attention to which all livestock is entitled, and the poultry keeper is well advised in his own interests who resolves that this essential shall receive his personal attention.

Don't forget that the life lessons of older breeders have tought them to follow the practical rather than the theoretical; so the novice will do well if he looks after his stock, entirely by himself for a while. To do so means time and trouble of course, but the time is well spent, and the trouble resolves into a labour of love when he finds how full of pleasant experiences is the daily routine of caring for the birds whose wants he supplies. The adage that "the master's eye maketh the ox fat" is only really true when the master has bought his knowledge of the needs of his stock by self-sacrificing work and association with them. The beginner need not necessarily clean up the poultry-houses himself, every day, but he should understand from practical, personal experience just how it ought to be done.

Don't forget that our highly-bred strains of poultry have been raised to their present state of superiority by continued attention to feeding and breeding, and by the provision of favourable surrounding, which is to say that they have been well fed, well housed, and generally well managed, so that if we wish to maintain and further improve them, we must provide the same condition of life, must feed, house and generally manage them as well or better if possible.

Don't forget that unless a man has a natural love of poultry he will never make a success of keeping them, for he must be willing to cheerfully sacrifice his comfort and leisure hours to doing what is necessary for them. While a natural love of poultry will make the work lighter, the beginner should also have some idea of what to do for their welfare. He should not go into the poultry business, but should grow into it. Success depends less upon the breed he keeps than upon the way he keeps it—the food, the care, and the faithful performance of many little details of management. Trained thinking is as necessary as wise working; and the prospective poultry breeder must study the laws of breeding and learn its theoretical side, just as he would learn the rudiments of any other business before undertaking to manage it.

Don't forget that vigour and vitality are qualities of the utmost importance when selecting the breeding stock, and when selection is made, each bird should be carefully handed and no birds having any manner of malformation such as crooked breasts, twisted beaks, wry tails, or crooked toes should be included. Those defects indicate physical weakness and should be guarded against.

Telegrams & Cables :—
AUSTRAL.
Henley-on-Thames.

Telephone :—
104 HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

LADY BURKE.

President :— **BRITISH UNITED BRESSE CLUB.**

Member :— P. C., A. C., S. C., BUBC , NUPS., I. P. C., etc.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALIST NATIONAL EGG LAYING TEST 1929, ENGLAND.

Winner of nearly 500 Prizes in 3 years, including Firsts at every Classic Show and 31 at Crystal Palace.

PEDIGREE

AUSTRALORPS
BLACK & WHITE BRESSE
LIGHT SUSSEX

TRAPNESTED

STOCK SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
LIVE DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

Special quality selected for foreign orders.

Apply :— ARTHUR LEVET, Manager,
Henley Pedigree Utility Poultry Farm,
HENLEY-ON-THAMES, ENGLAND.

Apply to the Secretary, U. P. P. A., Lucknow, for Trios of Black and White Bresse for Immediate Sale.

NOTES and QUERIES.

(By Geo. Howard, Langley, Hitchin, Herts, England).

Personal.—Will correspondents kindly note the change of postal address: the change is a postal one only, delivery now being made from the Hitchin head office instead of from Stevenage. The new arrangement is much more convenient as although, as the crow flies, we are nearer to Stevenage than to Hitchin, our place is most awkard to get at by road from Stevenage whereas we are on the main London, Hitchin, Bedford Road, buses passing our farm several times daily.

Size in White Leghorn.—As most poultry keepers know there has been for years a great difference in size of the utility and exhibition white Leghorn. Some thirty years ago the terms utility and exhibition as applied now-a-days to poultry were hardly thought of. We then had the white Leghorn, a grand layer of large eggs. Extremist poultry fanciers altered the type of the Leghorn almost beyond recognition, the bird being bred for huge headpoints, long and huge reachy bodies, with most abnormal headpoints, with a great decline in egg production. At the same time a very small type of white Leghorn has existed, on the *average probably not half the size of the exhibition* giants. Now, think and say what one will, undoubtedly it is the latter type of bird that has become world renowned as an egg layer, a winner of egg laying contests, and the poor man's bread and butter bird. Then along comes utility classes for shows; also a big out-cry against exaggerated head points and size in the exhibition white Leghorn; the latter perhaps before the former. Size in the exhibition white Leghorn has been cut down a wee bit during recent years, or at least the long stilty bird is not seen so often, while there has been a decided improvement in the quality of the headpoints of the majority of specimens. *And, utility shows have had the effect* of creating a demand for a larger white Leghorn than those we usually meet on poultry farms throughout England; to some extent the Poultry Press also has been responsible for breeders aiming for a longer utility white Leghorn. *Considering that it was the small* utility type that made the breed so universally popular, this demand for a larger bird may seem strange to many. The general opinion appears to be that the small bird was liable to produce small eggs, and has not the stamina of a bird with a larger frame and *consequently not so good as a breeder. But, the fact* remains, that it was these small birds that laid eggs large enough to win competitions throughout the world, and had the stamina to keep on reproducing their kind to keep them still well to the front for this purpose.

That small eggs are produced by small utility white Leghorns cannot be disputed, and the same applies to large white Leghorns. With the smaller birds, bred for eggs and eggs alone year after year, it is possible that *some have gone to the other* extreme, but where due regard has been paid to the true Leghorn type and body, rejecting any real small weedy specimens irrespective of their egg records, surely the breeder is proceeding along the right lines? There is, I feel certain, a danger of getting the *utility* white Leghorn too large, and spoiling it for egg production. Personally I hold the opinion that *quality* should be placed before size in this breed.

The white Leghorn is probably our most precacious breed, and is apt to mature and the pullets commence laying long before they really ought to. This usually means a small egg and a small body. Extra good feeding of the right kind, of a not too stimulating food, will help to give the youngsters a decent sized body and to fit them for their task of laying plenty of good sized eggs. Don't cut down their rations, with the idea of retarding *their laying till they reach five or six months*, as such is practically certain to mean a small body and small eggs.

Poultry Grit.—The other afternoon I happened to switch on the wireless and much to my surprise a lady was giving a lecture on keeping poultry. I don't know who the speaker was but it was obvious that she had studied the subject according to book, that is according to what practically all the old poultry books and some of the new ones tell us. Methods that began goodness knows how; methods that will not bear investigation; grandmothers tales and theories, some good and some bad. I will refer here to one of them, namely the use of poultry grit. From, probably, back into the dark ages, poultry keepers have been told that hard grit is an absolute necessity for poultry; that it is to poultry *what teeth are to human beings*; that it acts the part of grinding hard grain in the gizzard of the fowl which has no teeth to do the grinding. We have had our doubts on this for years.

(See on next page).

United Provinces Poultry Farm, Lucknow.

Our many clients will share with the Association the pride they have in announcing that at the recent All-India Show, out of eighteen exhibits entered all won awards with the exception of one pullet.

We also carried off the supreme trophy of the Viceroy's Cup with an utility exhibit "Black Australorp Cockerel" who also won four other challenge cups.

Our other wins were in R. I. Reds with a pullet bred from our Prince of Wales's Strain and the best Breeding trio challenge cup fell to our R. I. Reds.

Our Light Sussex won highest honours including challenge cup and both White and Brown eggs from the Farm went up top.

We have some attractive offers in breeding pens to sell next month, the pens that have bred the above good stock.

Chickens and eggs are now on sale also. Send for our full price list.

Apply Secretary.—

8. **U. P. P. A. LUCKNOW.**

(Continued from previous page)

About 1920 and 1921 we carried out some extensive experiments with our poultry at Simla and came to the conclusion that grit was not quite so essential as it is made out to be, and that is was entirely unnecessary where poultry had free range. We continued our experiments and became undecided as to its real necessity even when birds are confined; from 1921 onwards we discontinued the use of flint grit and gave our birds merely the grit advertised in the I. P. G. by the North India Poultry Grit Works, the analysis of a sample sent us showing over 90% carbonate of lime (we forget the exact percentage).

Now our fowls thrived exceedingly well notwithstanding the fact that they received no flint grit, but we thought perhaps the hardness of the grit we used made up for this. On commencing our farm in England early in 1924 we purchased a large quantity of oyster shell and flint grit, the latter being obtained for practically nothing at a sale. The birds ate plenty of the oyster but after a while left the flint grit alone. After a while we introduced limestone grit, and the birds ate this readily.

When we moved to our present farm we did not trouble to bring the flint grit with us, being convinced that it was entirely unnecessary. Our opinion is now backed up by one of the large Poultry Associations of Great Britain which now declares flint grit to be unnecessary, all that the fowl requires being a plentiful supply of lime in some form or other. And, come to think of it, I never send a supply of grit with the birds I export, and that they can do without it is apparent from the fact the two trios I exported for the last Calcutta show were almost six weeks on the voyage and yet Mr. Yule, our worthy Editor, informs me that it was a long time since he had seen birds arrive at Calcutta in such splendid condition, and further, although they arrived only the night before the show they both managed to win their classes which is evidence that the fact that they had received no grit of any kind for at least six weeks had not put them out of condition. And yet we still sometimes see letters in the Poultry Press advising that flint and other grit be supplied at shows as the birds will suffer if it is withheld for even a day or so!

Well, if there is a deficiency of lime in your soil, or your birds are kept intensively, then supply them with lime in some shape or form, preferably a good limestone, oyster shell, or the grit advertised in this paper, as the layer will draw upon her body reserves if unobtainable elsewhere, and the same applies to the growing chick. Many grains and foodstuffs do however contain lime, although not in sufficient quantities to supply all the needs of the laying hen or growing chick, but the absence of special lime substance for a few weeks will not seriously affect fowls and need give no cause for alarm. As for supplying hard grift to baby chicks, which is often advocated, we confidently advise you not to. Wheat and wheat offals contain lime enough for them to start on, and some small lime grit can be given to them after a few weeks.

MINORCA EGGS AVAILABLE FOR HATCHING.

Settings ready from my Champion Pen of Utility Black Minorcas, winners at Calcutta and All India.

Rs. 20/- for 15 eggs.

Cash With order No. V. P. P.

All charges included. Eggs sent direct by RAIL not post.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. E. J. YULE,

2, Fancy Lane, Calcutta.

- Mrs. Lamberts Poultry pills for all Ills -

Obtainable from:

Mrs. TROWER RESIDENCY ROAD, JODHPUR.,

Re. **1**/- *per tin of* **36**, *postage extra.*

4 *tins and above postage paid.*

A Boon to all Poultry lovers. Protect your Birds against all ills. Fortify against the Ranikhet ailment by administering a pill every morning to your birds in any affected area.

Once tried always appreciated.

NUMEROUS UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Keep a box always by you as a guarantee against disease.

BATEMAN'S POULTRY FARM

SIMLA. S. W.

Specialists in the breeding of Dual purpose White & Black Leghorns and Black Minorcas.

Only the very best specimens mated up for breeding.

Eggs for hatching Rs. **15**/- per dozen.

Stock available as the season advances at reasonable prices.

QUALITY IS OUR MOTTO.

Apply:— **H. WIGGAL,**

Manager.

HEALTHIER HOUSING FOR YOUR BIRDS

INSULATE

Egg production can be largely increased by using CELOTEX for lining the walls and roofs of poultry houses.

Once installed, it gives poultry the permanent advantage of a much more uniform temperature with absolute insulation against extreme heat or cold, draughts and damp.

CELOTEX is easy to cut and apply, and weighs only 60 pounds per 100 square feet. It is supplied in boards 3 and 4 feet wide, $\frac{7}{16}$ in. thick, in various lengths from 8 to 14 feet

AND POULTRY WILL PAY

SEE

OUR "IDEAL" POULTRY HOUSE

AT THE

U. P. P. A, FARM :: :: LUCKNOW.

PARTICULARS GLADLY GIVEN BY THE SECRETARY.

CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

"The Board of Health"

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

12. **CALCUTTA.**

WHY ARE HENS GREGARIOUS ?

(By "Wayfarer").

Ducks, Geese, and many kinds of game birds consort together in flocks, small or great, from half a dozen to thousands, in the off season when their household cares are over ; but the hens, be they in the wild or tame state, live together in families of several hens and one mature cock. All the year round, with it may be several immature cocks hovering round the party being but lossely attach to it, and when they arrive at a certain age are remorselessly driven away to seek homes for themselves.

Ducks invariably live in pairs at the breeding season as Geese, though curiously a wild duck will sometimes be found attended by two drakes during the whole breeding season. This would not occur with a hen family, for such an arrangement would speedily end in the death or driving away of the weaker cock.

Why do our hens hate so much to be alone, preferring always to go about in numbers. It cannot be just a chance thing, for its inherited, and inherited things are never chance things. We know quite well that it is not altogether from personal love of each other, for no living things bicker, bite and fight so much as domestic fowls do. Their whole lives are a ceaseless battle one against another, yet they will not be separated. Is it that instinct is stronger than personal inclination ? Man became gregarious, because it afforded him the best form of protection possible from his enemies. By having a whole family to support him in time of combat either with his brother man or against the almost equally ferocious wild beasts for hunting or the search for food, a family had a better chance of success than an individual, and in nine out of ten events in the simple life of the savage, numbers were always superior. Therefore man congregated into families, then tribes then nations and it was this that made civilisation possible.

We all know that the man who is brought up in a large city can hardly be kept in the mofussil. Sooner than be cut off from his beloved city he will endure great hardship and curiously enough the man brought up in the country and imported to the city, who after being man grown he soon becomes as confirmed a city-ite as he who is born a bred there.

This is the thing that makes it so hard to people—the waste places of the earth, the gregarious instinct, for it is hard to find a breaker of the trail.

The hen away back in the dim and distant ages must have had a very good reason for its socialbleness, and the reason was safety. Where there were a number some would feed, some rest, and some keep a look out for enemies and its possible they had a dim idea that numbers were an additional aid, for if there were several in a flock, amongst them would be found individuals, or an individual, with a sense that told of the approach of enemies. (I was off Cape Horn once in a sailing ship and the sail maker, an old whaler, sensed ice close aboard, and the captain wore ship just in time to clear five ics bergs,) this extra sense would mean security in its immediate neighbourhood, and its neighbourhood being the safest place, why go elsewhere ?

Life in the jungle is a mighty hazardous affair at best and the enemies of the jungle fowl are leg on. We most of us know that any water fowl that has a pair of Brahminy Ducks with them, are harder to stalk than any other. For of all look outs none equals the Brahminy and his chuckling ha ha as you approach and are just out of gun shot warns every thing in the neighbourhood that its time to be moving.

Perhaps this was what the sentinel hen did and on her alarm the cock rounded up the mob and departed with speed. Other hens less able to take care of themselves were possibly quiet enough to see her gift and to profit by it by staying always near her and so the gregarious habit was formed, which has remained with their highly cultured tame decendants to this day.

Every now and then the fowl owner has a hen that unlike the mob, loves to go forth on excursion on its own, wandering away from the crowd and seemingly quite happy by itself.

People are sometimes like that too, and those are the people who explore new countries and break new trails. Its possible that they are throwbacks to the ancient peoples of their kind who lived alone before the advantages of gregariousness were discovered. We call it an independent fowl because it differs so much from the others but to my mind its just a throw back to a period anterior to the development of the gregarious habit that is confirmed in all fowls.

MISSION POULTRY FARM,

ETAH. U. P.

SPECIALIZES IN :—

DUAL PURPOSE EXHIBITION AND UTILITY R. I. REDS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY MINORCAS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY WHITE LEGHORNS.

Our recent Wins.

CALCUTTA POULTRY EXHIBITION, DECEMBER 1929.

5 Challenge Cups, 3 Open Specials, 9 Firsts, 7 Seconds, 3 Thirds, 3 V. H. C. Including BEST BIRD IN THE SHOW, with a R. I. RED PULLET ; I. P. C. Challenge Cup. for the BEST R. I. RED COCKEREL and Galstaun Challenge Cup for the BEST LEGHORN.

ALL-INDIA POULTRY EXHIBITION, LUCKNOW, JANUARY 1930.

5 Challenge Cups, 7 Firsts, 4 Seconds, 2 Thirds, 1 V. H. C., 2 Reserve. Including I P. C. Challenge Cup for BEST R. I. RED COCKEREL and Galstaun Challenge Cup for BEST LEGHORN.

Eggs for Hatching.

R. I. REDS. EX-UTILITY	**Rs. 30/-** per Dozen.
R. I. REDS UTILITY	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.
EXHIBITION MINORCAS (Imported Pen) ...	**Rs. 30/-** per Dozen.
UTILITY MINORCAS	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.
EXHIBITION LEGHORNS (Dewar's) ...	**Rs. 24/-** per Dozen.
UTILITY LEGHORNS.	**Rs. 18/-** per Dozen.

Packing and despatch free. 15 eggs sent to the Dozen.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Exhibition White Leghorns. Rs. 15/-, **20**/-, and **25**/- each.
Utility White Leghorns. Rs. **10**/-, **15**/- and **20**/- each.

Crate and Freight extra at cost.

SATISFACTIONS GUARANTEED.

I. **A. E. SLATER, *Manager*.**

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

A friend who has done a great deal of farming at home was visiting us last week and gave us a tip which might be useful to other Poultry Breeders. She says she never lost a case of "Gapes," because she at once administered a few drops of sal volatile in water. I also wonder if any of your readers have bred a cross of Asil with Rhode Island Reds? We have been asked to give our opinion on this breed, which the breeder is most enthusiastic about. He says the feathering is a wonderful deep chocolate colour, and that they are wonderful layers (laying a much deeper brown egg than the Rhode Island), and delicious table birds. The only crab seems to be that the fighting quality of the cocks is not toned down by crossing, and once the cocks meet they fight to the death. We hope to visit his yards next week and will send you a fuller account after having seen and handled the birds.

MRS. L. BRADFORD OUSELEY.

Sir,

Perhaps it will greatly interest all Poultry fanciers to know that there is a cure for several fatal diseases that clear out our yards.

In 1929 I happened to write to Mr. M. A. K. Mushtaq of Chhuchakwas in the Rohtak District of the Punjab for a pen of game and in course of our correspondence Mr. Mushtaq suggested that I try his pills for the disease that was wiping out my yard.

He very kindly sent me 50 pills and I tried them on the birds that were living when they arrived, with the result that I managed to cure 15 out of the 16 that were very bad. One bird was down and out, I actually had to force the first half a dozen pills down his throat.

He recovered and so did the rest except one. My birds were lying all over their house and each one had to be actually held up and fed.

The symtoms of the disease are :—

(1) The bird appears dull and shows a disinclination to move from where it is standing.

(2) It begins to get hard up for breath and in trying to breathe it can be seen straining itself.

(3) A liquid (thin) white and yellow motion starts with a ratling noise from its throat which gets worse in about 4 hours time.

(4) The pouch gets full of liquid as the bird gets very thirsty and cannot pass out the liquid.

(5) The legs give way and the bird very soon dies after passing a pale green motion. From the start the bird rejects all food.

My statement can be vouched for by the President of the Burma Poultry Club who has managed to save a lot of his birds by the use of Mr. Mushtaq's pills.

I write these few lines to you as it would be a boon to all Poultry fanciers if you can see your way to publish my letter in the next issue of our Gazette.

S. VERTANNES.

Sir

Will you kindly grant me a little space to apologise to Mrs. Lacey for having overlooked the case she mentions in her letter in the December issue; I usually read the Gazette throughly but her report must have escaped my notice as I have no recollection of reading it.

When considering the question of cost for the purpose of comparison with the cost of adult stock suitable for breeding or show, whether the latter be imported or country bred, I think most breeders will agree that there is more in it than the question of actual number of chicks hatched or rear to the adult stage. To rear, say, twelve chicks from twelve eggs is not to say that one has twelve birds suitable for the breeding pen or show pen, and I take it that an importer would at least stipulate that imported birds should be fit for the breeding pen if not for the show pen, and I am sure they would want, irrespective of price paid, birds *selected* specially for the purpose. Placing aside the question of imported eggs and imported birds, this brings to mind a matter that has often been discussed in the "I. P. G." and the Poultry Press at Home, namely whether it is better to purchase hatching eggs or stock birds when introducing a new breed or for fresh blood in a breed one already has. While one cannot deny that the purchase of hatching eggs calls for the least initial expenditure, can it be said to be the cheapest and best? With your permission Mr. Editor I will give my experiences in the course of a month or so and perhaps readers would like to give their views and experiences. The matter is an interesting one and not confined to any particular country.

GEO. HOWARD.

For Producing EGGS

NOTHING EQUALS

OVUM

THORLEYS

Poultry and Game Spice.

OVUM

fortifies the Constitution.

To have healthy birds there must be a strong constitution. To secure this, OVUM can be specially recommended. Its tonic properties are such as to fortify the constitution, so laying a good foundation, enabling birds to withstand wear and tear more successfully.

Results certainly prove that OVUM aids poultry in resisting ills to which they are liable in India.

The use of OVUM also strengthesn the ovaries and enables birds to recover more quickly from the strain of laying an egg—therefore they are the sooner ready to lay again.

YOUNG CHICKS

ALL young birds need care and attention, without which failure is sure to follow. Keep your chicks strong, healthy, growing and thriving by sprinkling a little OVUM in with the soft food. It is astonishing how rapidly young birds so fed will develop and early become a source of profit and pleasure. All poultry keepers should use OVUM when rearing young birds.

Briefly the use of OVUM for young birds assures healthy poultry, sturdy growth and rapid development.

No fear need be entertained of using OVUM. It is perfectly harmless and can be used practically from the start.

A sprinkling of OVUM in the proportion of a teaspoonful for 30 chicks will lay a firm foundation on which growth, health and development will follow naturally.

JOSEPH THORLEY, Ltd.,
KING'S CROSS, LONDON, N. 1.

Indian Agent :—A. O. FODEN, Narayangunge, East Bengal.

Descriptive Literature on Application.

31-3-30

CERTIFIED, TYPIAL, UTILITY POULTRY

ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH

Scientific Poultry Breeders' Association

LIVE STOCK EXPORTERS' ROLL.

For full Information Apply to

Mr. Tom Newman, Rudgwick, Horsham, Sussex, England.

Visit the S.P.B.A. STANDS at the

WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS, LONDON.

31-5-30.

GRIT

POULTRY SHELL GRIT.

YOUR poultry cannot thrive without grit; it is essential to them as your teeth are to you. Shell grit assists in the process of grinding the corn in the fowl's gizzard, and therefore assists in the assimilation of the food. Our grit also contains all the lime that is necessary for the fowls, and, prevents soft shelled eggs. Its price brings it within the reach of all. The grit is ready crushed, in three grades, *i.e.*, Coarse, Medium and fine, and is supplied in 1 maund, ½ maund and ¼ maund bags, at Rs. 4, Rs. 5 and Rs 6 per maund, F. O. R. Mehsi, B. & N. W. Ry. When ordering state whether to be sent by goods or passenger train.

APPLY TO:

THE NORTH INDIA POULTRY GRIT WORKS,

Champaran District. Mehsi P. O., BEHAR.

31-1-30.

TENNYSON FAWKES,

ROYAL STOCK FARM,

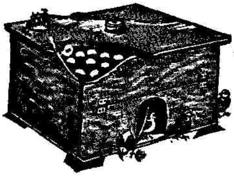
LEONARD STANLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. ENGLAND.

Patronized by Royalty, including Indian Princes and Home, Colonial and Foreign Governments, Established over 30 years. One of the most successful Breeders, Exhibitors, and Exporters of Exhibition and Utility Poultry. Winner of over 8,000 prizes and have supplied winners at all important shows in the World. Poultry and Pigeons of all varieties exported entirely at my own risk to India or any other part of the World. Prices strictly reasonable and inclusive, prompt and personal attention given to all orders and complete satisfaction guaranteed.

Correspondence in any language.

Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

31-12-30.



The Celtic Incubator and rearer, 20 eggs size Rs. 25. 30 eggs Rs. 30. 45 eggs Rs 35 Complete with best English Thermometer. Capsule and printed instructions Profitable Poultry Farming in India Booklet Re. 1. "Eggon" one packet makes twelve fowls lay continuously six months Rs 2. "Preserveg" preserves 50 eggs ans. 6. Tick Proof Perch Brackets Rs. 2-8 pair Egg testing lamps Rs. 3. Coloured celluloid rings fowl size ans. 4. Numbered rings ans. 8. Chick rings ans. 4 per dozen. Safety egg boxes ans. 12. Automatic fountains chick Rs 1-8. Fowl size Rs 2. Chick troughs Rs. 1-8. Best British made Incubator Capsules Rs. 5. Thermometer Rs. 5. Flint and limestone grit chick size fowl size 7 lbs. Rs. 1-4. Chick rearing meal 5 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry laying meal 7 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry Remedies D. R. Cholera and Diarrhoea cure D. R. chicken Pox cure D. R. Vim Tonic pills. D. R. roup cure "Ticklo" kills ticks, all Rs. 2 each. Full detailed illustrated list free. ROSS I. P. G. Poultry Appliances.

IGATPURI G. I. P.

31-12-30.

? ? ?

Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.
Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK,
C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".
Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mr. J. *Mariana.—I have a batch of chicks being* reared in a brooder of which I only possess one and now have got some of the brood suffering from chicken-pox and am supposed to isolate cases. With no broody hen facilities and no other brooder what do you suggest ?

Well Mr. J. my suggestion is to make yourself one or two home made brooders. This is not difficult and all you need is a box in which you could put a hurricane lamp, cut a hole for chicks to enter and leave putting strips of felt over it so that they can push in or out. Keep the temperature round about 85 degrees but a jump of 5 degrees either way won't harm the chicks at the age you say they are. Ventilate so as not to harm the chicks with the fumes of the lamp. Surely with a little pains you could construct one in a very few hours, it is not difficult. If you have no books on the subject and are a member of the Club Library write the Librarian for, "Artificial rearing" by Sutcliffe.

Fed Up. *Calcutta.*—I have hatched 3 lots of chicks this year and have bad luck in rearing as they seem to go leg weak and light when they are about 2 weeks old and though some of them are surviving they look sorry specimens. I feed well and regularly and do not keep them on damp ground or draughty. Can you advise me what is wrong with my system.

The feeding seems to be quite good from your *account of it and I can only think it may be due to* a clay or heavy soil. Try a warm wet mash in the evening to which has been added Cod Liver oil, you will see it advertised in the Gazette., also add to the drinking water 2 drops of Phospherine to every pint. The oil should be added as the makers direct.

Mrs. F. *Asansol.*—Sent some specimens of parasites for examination.

These are very well nourished pests which are commonly known as "Red mite" Mrs. F. You have got to thoroughly disinfect and lime wash all your houses being very careful to get into every tiny crack. I suggest first you use a Flit spray filled with E. C. or Izal then lime wash with a solution containing Izal in it. Give your birds a go d ash bath to which some insect powder has been added. Keep spraying the houses twice a week and let the sun get into them to air them. Tie a piece of rag dipped in kerosine at either end of the perches and keep it wet with kerosine.

Mrs. C. *Kurseong.*—Thanks for your letter Mrs. C. I am sorry to hear the disease has got such *a firm hold now but trust you are getting it under* control by degrees. Diagnosis is always difficult by correspondence but I take it we were correct. I am interested to hear how matters progress.

Mr. S. *Dhanbad.*—I intend to start feeding my laying fowls on a wet mash and would like advice as to if feeding a wet mash it is better to do so in the morning or evening.

I have always perferred evening myself Mr. S. and my reasons are that firstly, hard grain needs a certain amount of moisture to assist its digestion and at night fowls cannot get to the drinking water whereas with a crop full of a moist mash they do not need so much effort to assist digestion and secondly by feeding hard grain in the morning one can feed it earlier, which is desirable, as they have not to get up and start preparing and cooking the scraps etc., which are included in the wet mash and thus a certain amount of work is if not saved, made lighter.

Mr. H.—Writes concerning his 100 egg incubator which has a host of idiosyncrasies and has not given satisfaction this season.

I know the incubator Mr. H. and am inclined to think your trouble is due to insufficient moisture. If you would care to send the machine to me during the off season and allow me to keep it for sufficient time to allow of two hatches I might be able to discover the trouble and remedy it for you in time for next hatching time. All parts such as lamp, capsule thermometer should be sent with it.

Mrs. W. *Purneah*—I wish to take up the keeping and breeding of ducks, the one principle object being egg production and would like some advice as *to your idea of the best breed for India.*

The outstanding breeds are the Campbell both of which are fine layers but not good table birds. I think the White Indian Runner would suit you best Mrs. W.

Mr. T. *Serajgunge.*—The sample of wheat sent has been examined and I am afraid it is of poor quality and has lost 50% of its value as a food on account of weevil. I should say its market value in Calcutta is about Rs. 2/- per maund.

Mrs. D. *Cawnpore.*—I have some Gold Pencilled Wyandottes and want to find out if any other person in India has got any of this breed that we could exchange blood. Sorry Mrs. D. but I know of nobody but if this catches the eye of a reader who has and they will write me I will certainly pass it on.

THE LATEST.

Read what the Home papers say of

OVYTES

THORLEY'S COOKED LAYING PELLETS FOR POULTRY

A Complete Balanced Ration For The Layer In Pellet Form.
Cheaper than mixing your meals and it is Cooked and Ready For Use.

JOSEPH THORLEY, LTD.,
KINGS CROSS, LONDON, N. 1.

Indian Agent & Stockist :—

A. O. FODEN,
NARAYANGUNG, EAST BENGAL.

- SITTINGS -
FROM IMPORTED STOCK.
R. I. REDS FROM SCOTT, ENGLAND.
WHITE LEGHORNS & AUSTRALORPS
- FROM -
GOVERNMENT POULTRY FARM,
AUSTRALIA.
Rs. 15/- for 15 Eggs.
Some good Cockerels Rs. 12/- each.
SUSSEX GROUND OATS. 56 lb. Rs. 10/-
BOTANICAL GARDENS P. O.
3. • CALCUTTA.

RAILWAY POULTRY EMPORIUM.

SUSSEX !
SUSSEX ! ! SUSSEX ! ! !

My recent wins 1929 from birds selected by Clem Watson and Harper Adams Test have won for me —

3 cups, 4 Firsts, 3 Seconds, 1 Third, 1 V. H. C.

Pen No. 1 & 2. Settings of 15 eggs ... Rs. 20/-

Pen No. 3 & 4. Settings of 15 eggs ... Rs. 15/-

(Packing and Freight extra, no replacements. Cash with order.)

E. C. SCHORN,
PARBATIPUR,
1. E. B. Rly.

SOUTH INDIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Yearly subscription Rs. 3. Two poultry shows per annum. Strong working Committee. Expert advice given, post mortem examinations undertaken at nominal charge, members only. Further particulars from Hony. Secy., S.I.P.A., Aruvankadu, Nilgiris.
Exe.

ROBERT'S STAR PILLS.
Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 Cures Cholera and green Diarrhoea.

No. 2 Cures Tick Fever and contains directions how to get rid of ticks.

Full instructions with each box. 48 Pills in a box, Re. 1. When ordering write name and address distinctly.

Pills for Turkey chicks during their infancy to pull them through their infant ailments.

Apply A. G. Roberts,
3-B, Museum Road, Bangalore.
2.

IMPORTED BIRDS.

LIGHT SUSSEX. Settings from Winner Harper Admas Trials. 1st Prize England. Rs. **20/-** per dozen.

White ORPINGTONS. 1st Prize. From Rs. **30/-** a Trio. Settings Rs. **16/-** per doz.

Mrs. M. Ward.

RED GABLES.

12 Shillong, Assam.

OVUM

FOR ABUNDANCE

OF

EGGS.

A. O. FODEN,

NARAYANGUNJ,

E. BENGAL.

10

A. C. Bullmore. Arthurston Poultry Farm, Mount Road, Madras.

Breeders of Highest Pedigree Utility White Leghorns, Cams. Barrons, Padman's Strains. *Australorps* Judsons, Marville, Christies Strains.

Rhode Island Reds. Golden, Dr. Crowleys Bouchers, also English Exhibition Strain. Eggs :—From General Pen White Leghorns only Rs. 7 per dozen. Special Pens Rs. 15, Extra Special Pens Rs. 20, Super Special Pens Rs. 25 dozen. Write for New Lists.

11

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS.

Eggs from acclimated imported prize birds, excellent layers of large brown eggs.

Rs. **30/-** *per dozen.*

Pullets and Cockerels available.

Standard weights.

Cock 12 to 13 lbs. approx.
Hen 10 lbs. approx.

Mrs. FIRTH.

Ajmer, Rajputana.

11

VISVA-BHARATI.

Institute of Rural Reconstruction.

POULTRY FARM.

THE BEST IN BENGAL.

Trains apprentices in scientific Poultry keeping. Awards from the 1927 World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, Canada, and several Prizes at the All India Poultry Shows.

Specialities:—

Rhode Island Reds, W. Leghorns and Chittagongs.

For particulars apply to:—

Director, Sriniketan, P. O. Surul.

BOLPUR

9

IMPORTED PENS.

WHITE LEGHORNS—300 egg Tancred strain.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Iowa State *College utility strain.*

TURKEYS—First class Indian bred birds. All laying stock is pedigreed and trap-nested.

Eggs Rs. 12/- per dozen, baby chicks, young stock at reasonable prices.

MISSION POULTRY FARM,

Katpadi, South India.

10

Pedigree Light Sussex.

Light Sussex eggs from November (1928) imported birds, bred from Harper Adams Gold Medal winners, whose record for 20 weeks (four winter months) was 545 eggs weighing 1190 ounces.

Prices most reasonable.

Mrs. F. J. HEATHCOTE.

JURI P. O..

12 **SYLHET District.**

IMPORTED PENS.

High Grade Utility Rhod' 's'and Reds.

Won Fund Challenge Cup for Best R. I. R. bred in India

CALCUTTA SHOW 1929.

Setting of 13 Eggs Rs. **22/-**

BLACK BARNEVELDERS

Won Special Prize Best Imported Pen

ALL INDIA 1928.

Sett:ng of seven eggs Rs. **13/-**

Packing and Postage Free

TERMS CASH WITH CRDER

Mrs. WYNDHAM,

LONGVIEW, PANKHABARI,

5 DARJEELING DISTRICT.

GEORGE HOWARD,

Sperrin Poultry Farm,

Langley, HITCHIN, Herts, England.

Breeder, exhibitor, Exporter of pedigree utility and exhibition poultry. Exports at our own risks and inclusive prices for live delivery Indian ports. Prices from £. 2 per bird.

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed, See further Breeder's Card. See also larger displayed advertisement in Gazette Year Book. Further announcements will appear periodically in this Gazette.

2

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Imported and PRIZE-WINNING BIRDS.

Exhibition Pen.—From G. Exelby's "Palace Reds." Eggs **Rs. 30**-per dozen.

Utility Pen.—From C. J. Turle's "Triple Red." *Show. Stamina. Eggs.* Eggs **Rs. 25/-** per doz.

Strong, Healthy Chicks are reared on,
Cod Liver Oil,
Allen & Hanbury's
Per Pint **Rs. 1/12/-**
Per Quart **Rs. 3/-**

Spratt's Poultry Remedies for all ills in stock.

Apply :—**C. J. LUMSDEN,**

19, Convent Road, Entally, CALCUTTA.

1

THE

Agarpara Estates Poultry Farm

AGARPARA E. B Ry

(9. MILES OFF CALCUTTA.)

White Leghorns. } Tennyson Fawkes Strain.
Black Minorcas. }

Rhode Island Reds. C. J. Lumsden Strain.

CHITTAGONG RABBITS.

Chickens & Settings at moderate rates.

New Laid eggs supplied daily in Calcutta.

FATTENED FOWLS ON ORDER.

Write to Manager.

4

UNIQUE EXPORT GUARANTEE.

As your late Secretary and **Editor** and exporter since leaving India our reputation for square dealing is well known. **But** in future will export utility poultry on approval *i.e.* if not approved on arrival, **send** to Calcutta, Rangoon or All India **Show** for auction and *if* purchase price not *realised* we will refund difference. George Howard.

2

When answering Advertisements please mention The INDIAN POULTRY GAZETTE.

"ANTIFECTOL"

WOOD PRESERVATIVE

is applied with an ordinary paint brush. It permeates the wood work preventing and arresting dry rot, fungus and decay. It is an absolute preservative against White ants, and other destructive insects. It possesses strong antiseptic and disinfectant properties. All woodwork, exterior or interior, should be treated with "**ANTIFECTOL.**"

"**ANTIFECTOL**" is *manufactured in* Brown, Red and Green. A gallon covers about 800 sq. ft. one coat.

PRICES F. O. R. CALCUTTA.

	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. P.	
Brown 5 gall. drums ...	2 12 0	per gall.	Red & Green 5 gall. drums	3 8 0	per gall.
,, 1 gall. tin ...	3 8 0	,,	,, 1 gall. tin	4 8 0	,,

COPY OF TEST CERTIFICATE SENT ON REQUEST.

ELLERMAN'S ARRACAN RICE AND TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

8 Telegrams "ARRACAN" :: **CALCUTTA.** :: Post Box 28.

The Indian Veterinary Journal.

"The Indian Veterinary Journal." Published quarterly. Subscription Rs. 4/- for the profession and Rs. 8/- for others and foreign. It is the only English Veterinary Journal of its kind in India devoted to Veterinary Medicine, Surgery, and kindred subjects. It contains also the cream of current literature, and is valuable alike to Veterinarians and Agriculturists. It circulates all over the world, and is the best medium for advertisement. All communications should be addressed to the Editor,

Mr. P. SRINIVASA RAO,
G.M.V.C.
26, Wallaja Road, Mount Road,
Madras, South India.

Exc.

IMPORTERS OF POULTRY

from the British Isles cannot do better than instruct their Suppliers to ship through :—

VAN OPPEN & Co., Ltd.

(Established 1879. 50 years' experience)

the recognized Experts in the *shipment* of Livestock.

Van Oppen's are specialists in this branch of shipping. They cover insurance (when so instructed), supply suitable travelling coops, arrange for feeding, watering and the general well-being of stock whilst in transit. Refer your Suppliers for advice and information to :—

VAN OPPEN & Co, Ltd.

Head Office :—90/91, Bartholomew Close, **LONDON, E. C. 1.**

Branch Offices :—Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Dover, Hull, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester.

FRANCE :—Société de Transports Van Oppen Ltd, *Paris, Boulogne-Sur-Mer*, Dieppe and Le Havre.

HOLLAND: Van Oppen & Co. (Holland), Ltd., Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Roosendaal.

U. S. A. :—Van Oppen & Co., (Inc.) 44, Whitehall Street, New York.

12

Poultry Farming in the East

By Mrs. A. K. FAWKES.

Poultry Expert to the United Provinces Govt.

THE ONLY REALLY

Modern Poultry Book for India.

Written in simple language, it is a practical aid to all poultry keepers, and none should be without it.

The Third Edition of this popular handbook is *now ready. It has been completely revised* and brought up-to-date and much improved. It *contains twenty-two chapters on* the management of poultry, including selection of breeds, breeding, housing, feeding, incubation chicken rearing, hygiene, capons, diseases and their treatment, parasites, ticks and tick fever, glossary of poultry terms, general hints, ducks, geese, turkeys, bantams, etc.

SIXTEEN FULL-PAGE COLOURED PLATES.

Numerous pictures & descriptive illustrations.

Price Rs. 4-8 only. By V.P. Post Rs. 5.

Obtainable from

Fawkes Appliance Department,
U. P. P. A., :: :: :: *LUCKNOW.*

Exc.

WE RELY UPON

YOU

TO HELP

INCREASE THE CIRCULATION

OF THE

INDIAN POULTRY GAZETTE